



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

lence of His voice or the dramatic force of his gestures. We learn that He held the attention of multitudes in the open air, speaking from the hillside or from a boat anchored in the lake. It is not an easy matter to address several thousand people in the open air, and his audience seldom numbered less than five thousand people, and sometimes many more. That His voice was skilfully modulated appears from many expressions (such as "speaking with a loud voice") in the sacred writers.

They had even observed the changes which the passions made upon His voice, for they declare that He spoke at times with anger. The very words signifying to preach or speak are interchanged at times for words that mean loud or animated or round full utterance. There is strong evidence that His voice was very flexible and could express every shade of emotion. The language he uses, from sarcasm to pathos, denotes an oratoric nature, such that unless the tones of voice corresponded to the passions His audience would have regarded him as insincere. A most wonderful quality of Christ's voice was its power to convey a healing magnetism. The tones of His voice awakened new life in the penitent, in the dead and dying. The leper arose, cleansed; the blind received his sight; the deaf heard and the dumb spake at the sound of His voice. As a weapon of oratory Christ made good use of gesture. He often pointed to the object while speaking: "Behold those buildings;" or with a circular motion of His hand: "Behold my mother and brethren." Sometimes His stories or parables were acted illustrations, little gesture dramas, as in the washing of the disciples' feet. His countenance had a most marvellous variety of expression. By a look or motion of His eye He made His enemies quail. He could preach an impressive sermon by an encircling glance of the eye. His look made Peter go forth from the Council Chamber a broken penitent. Sometimes, even when He said nothing, He revealed His soul by His countenance.

We have tried to present briefly to the reader a great and new subject of extreme importance. We have thrown out a few reflections in regard to a much neglected side of Christ's nature, the expressional side. In our opinion no satisfactory or harmonious interpretation of the words of Christ can be obtained unless more careful study is given to the oratorical characteristics of His style.

We regret that space compels us to deal so concisely with such an important and many-sided subject.

T. ALEXANDER HYDE.

### A FARMER'S VIEW OF FREE COINAGE.

It is a singular fact that while the farmers are almost a unit in their demand for free coinage their city cousins are equally desirous to maintain the single standard. We find the city arrayed against the country on this great financial question. Surely, while the cities are so dependent upon the prosperity of the country, the two ought not to be divided as to the correct solution of the problem.

With the single standard, as we have it now, and inadequate supply of the circulating medium, a dollar becomes daily dearer and the products of industry become cheaper and cheaper. We hear much about scaling down debts, but who hears anything about scaling up debts? Yet this is what is

done by maintaining constancy in the supply of money, while the population and business of the country are rapidly increasing, and requiring more money to facilitate exchanges. The volume of business in the United States is growing faster than anywhere else in the world, because of the larger population and of the rapid development of the resources of the country.

Another cause of this rapid increase is to be found in the greater division of labor. Fewer opportunities are offered for barter, while the growth of cities has made it necessary to drop the small credit system. All these causes point to the necessity for a larger circulation. The present yield of gold will not keep pace with the demands of business. Two ways of meeting this difficulty are suggested: Free coinage of silver and the issuing of greenbacks. Many who have studied the subject take the stand that silver is the most available, and the least dangerous means of reinforcing the currency.

Even the most radical monometallist must see that the money we have now is not more than present business activity requires; but population is increasing at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a year, business at the rate of 8 per cent. a year, and the circulating medium is remaining comparatively constant. Decreasing the currency raises the value of a dollar, and the debtor class must suffer to benefit the creditor. If you destroy one-third of the money, debts will jump to 150 per cent.—50 per cent. more than justice. The same result is reached if the amount of money is kept constant, while the business of the country is rapidly growing. This is the test: If the prices fall the currency is insufficient.

Agriculture is the basis upon which the whole superstructure of our national welfare must rest. When there is a widespread failure in crops, we see universal hard times. All classes feel the depression in business. First of all it comes to the farmer, he being the man who produces most of the raw material; who wins from nature her treasures by hardest toil, and who in exchange for the products of his industry takes manufactured articles, machinery and merchandise. He is the greatest sufferer.

This is a question of the greatest interest to farmers, and other industrial borrowers.

The cry for an honest dollar is but a subterfuge to hide the dishonesty of the present dollar, and the contempt for the white metal is but a pretence to conceal the real motive for this great attachment to the gold standard.

If we are content with the single standard, the volume of currency and, therefore, the amount available *per capita*, is very small. With this state of affairs, the money powers can withdraw at will a sufficient amount of cash from the circulation to bring about a condition of such pressure that money cannot be secured on government bonds, as was actually the case in Chicago in the winter of 1890.

It has been said that the amount of money can make no difference in the prosperity of the country. If the supply is abundant prices will be high; if the supply is small prices will be low, and the same work will be done by a less quantity in circulation. A relation does certainly exist between the supply of money and its value; but it is a mistake to consider that this conclusion must follow.

Nothing causes greater distress than a decrease in the amount of money. A small increase, however, does not have the opposite effect, since money tends to grow in value.

At the present time any person may take gold to the mint and receive its full weight in gold coin. We are only asking that the same privilege be extended to the holders of silver. The law now in force is an unjust discrimination against silver in favor of gold, and it is this alone which has brought about the present disparity of their values. Silver at one time under free coinage was at a premium above gold. It is not that silver has lost, but that gold has gained in the last decade. This has been brought about partly by the larger output of silver, partly by the relative decrease in the gold produced, but most of all by the demonetization of silver. It is claimed that free coinage would bring inflation. All the silver in the world amounts to about \$3,700,000,000. If it were all dumped down here at once it would only make about \$58 *per capita*. The same authority claims that it would bring contraction. As to that, for eighty years silver and gold were coined free, and there was no more disturbance in the markets about one metal than the other.

Experience has shown that the price of American farm products at home is governed by the amount of legal-tender money in actual circulation. To satisfy ourselves of this fact we have only to examine the prices of farm products during a period of twenty years, beginning with the year 1872.

As to whether I am sound or not on this question, look at the action of our United States Senate—twice repeated in passing a free-coinage bill. The Senate is presumed to possess the best brain tissue of our government, although not always in accord with classic theories.

NEWTON L. BUNNELL.

---

### THE ART OF LIVING TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

VERY few people, it is safe to say, desire old age. Men and women harassed by trouble, or overpowered by sorrow, surrounded by disgrace or tortured by pain may long for death, but not for a hundred or two hundred years of human life. Old age is of two kinds. One, the calm passing of many years; the other, brought about by excesses either mental or physical. The latter is not within the province of this brief essay. Without good health and faculties, trained by sobriety and temperance in all things, both of mind and body, long life would be an intolerable tedium. To die would indeed be great gain in such a case. The possibility of living two hundred years in average good health seems to many a wild sort of scientific dream. So did crossing the Atlantic by steamships; so did conveying intelligence by electricity; so did all the many startling inventions of these latter days. Every week we read of people who have lived to be a hundred or a hundred and ten years old. Let us not be surprised at anything.

We cannot defy death. But we may, by searching, find certain secrets of nature and apply them to the renewal of the organs whose decay is constantly going on in the body. Anatomical experiment and investigation show that the chief characteristics of old age are deposits of earthy matter of a gelatinous and fibrinous character in the human system. Carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts of a calcareous nature, have been found to furnish the greater part of these earthy deposits. As observation shows, man begins in a gelatinous condition; he ends in an osseous or bony one—soft in infancy, hard in old age. By gradual change in the long space of years, the ossification comes on; but after middle life is passed, a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course